

FEBRUARY

s and Spaniards

gut.

5 o'clock in the morning from the Spanish units of the regiment issues marched to lone to reconnoiter, five hundred Moors advancing. These others, and advanced to four thousand immediately fired upon the enemy.

we were coming on a bayonet, when the ed themselves into two one to resist the charge of the spanish infantry, the other to attack the redoubt that had been built a few hours before. The first body was completely routed at the charge of the Castilian Chasseurs, and fled in confusion toward the mountains. The other body was more numerous and their fire was concentrated exclusively on the defenders of the redoubt. Echague ordered a square to be formed; and, at the impetuous charge of the Moors, the soldiers of the square retired. The enemy, imagining that they were flying rushed impetuously against the square, which opening itself on a sudden, disclosed a battery. More than two hundred Moors perished.

Another division came then and prevented the Moors from escaping. The fight became horrible butchery; the Moors threw away their muskets and fled with their peculiar long daggers, called "guanias." The Spanish soldiers found themselves quite at home in this sort of struggle. They also threw away their rifles and seized their "guanias." Nothing could exceed the ferocity of the combatants. My friend says it is quite impossible to form an adequate idea of this fight. One Spanish soldier slew three Moors with his knife, and yet he had his face dreadfully cut by the "guanias." Many had their entrails hanging on their legs, and went on more fiercely than ever. Not a shot was then to be heard. Spanish artillerymen, chasseurs, and even officers were fighting knife in hand. Two hundred Moors were killed in this savage combat, and nearly a thousand fearfully wounded—The Spanish loss was also very great.

Bogus HUMANITY.—A frightful number of poor women—young girls the most of them—are still lying half-dead, and in most excruciating agonies, in the City Hall, at Lawrence, Mass.

These poor women need kind nursing and gentle words to smooth their passage to the tomb. Where, oh! where

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child? Can only murderers, horse thieves and traitors, stir her sympathies? Why is she not at the bedside of these ill-fated sufferers? Is it because they are of her own sex, or because it is their misfortune to be white instead of black?—*N. Y. Express.*

There has recently been presented to the Museum of the Medical College, Mobile, a beautiful specimen of the legatus or lace-wood tree. The peculiarity of it is in the fibrous nature of the bark, which is about an eighth of an inch thick.

From the bark Dr. V.

has dissected more than twenty coats

of apparently real epidermis—most

of them large enough to serve as a small handkerchief.

It can be washed and ironed like ordinary muslin.

The use of it in the West Indies, and very rare.

Work was commenced on the Griff

in and North Alabama Road on the 10th inst.

There are a thousand hands at work

upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

A STRANGE FAIR.—ROADS MARKED.

A gentleman whose character is entirely beyond doubt, and who vouches himself for the fact stated, informs us that in Cuba and the adjoining countries, within the past few weeks, all the principal roads have been marked, all precisely in the same way, by notching the trees along them; the marks being always on some road leading to a steam boat landing or to the Gulf, and, in some instances, continuing for sixty miles. The uniformity of the marks (three parallel, horizontal scarpings, equidistant from each other) leads to the belief that they have been made by some instrument specially adapted for the purpose. The singular part of the affair is, that no one living on any of the roads knows anything of the marks, nor has ever seen any one engaged in marking the trees; and yet the amount of labor and time expended in it must have been very considerable indeed. The inhabitants have their own surprises, which it is needless here to give; but our informant requests us to call attention to the fact, that certain similar marks have been noticed in other localities.—Montgomery Mail, 18th.

A genius left Philadelphia three years ago, in company with a live halibut. He returned last week with thirty thousand dollars, all made by exhibiting his halibut as the "American Flounder." In England our common mullet is cultivated in pots, and called the "American velvet plant."

He was at the house of his new beau-

ideal, and having called for her, she came into the parlor; he rose and took her ardent hand, and leading her to a sofa, placed himself beside her, and frankly told her he loved her. Her eyes grew brighter and warmer—rays of pleasure stole from her downcast eyes, and the quick tremulous motion of the face that shaded her bosom de- volved the quickened pulsation of her heart. "Speak and tell me," continued Everard, that the warm heart which now glows and speaks in every feature of your face, in every glance of your eyes as mine, and mine alone. Tell me this, and receive in return the gratitude and admiration of my whole life."

The words she would have spoken trembled unuttered on her quivering lips. She could only press his hand, taken that he had not poured out his soul in vain.

(Continued next week.)

Advertising.

The Franklin *Advertiser* says that ad-

vertising

is a small business;

but a small business;

a

Latest By Telegraph.

[From the Advertiser and Gazette.]

Special to the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—In the Senate to day Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, invaded the South with a special plot, which was a stale affair, an open bid for the Charleston nomination. An Alabama member of the other House justly remarked while he was speaking "Judge Douglas is scattering chloride of lime over the South to kill the stench of Southern Sovereignty." A true commentary.

In the House, no ballot was taken for Speaker.

Despatches Received at the Mercury Office.

Three days later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., January 20.—The steamer *Circassian*, from Galway, with Liverpool advices to January 7th, has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the five days previous, amounted to 67,000 bales; the market having been quite active. Prices closed firm. Bread-stuffs had a declining tendency.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton closed on Thurs-

day, 3d, steady. The sales of the week amounted to 67,000 bales, includ-

ing 1,000 bales to speculators and 11,

500 bales for export.

GENERAL NEWS.—English news un-

important.

It was still uncertain whether the

Peace Congress would assemble.

Count WALEWSKI's retirement or

dismissal from the French Cabinet at-

tracts much attention. The English

journals construe it as an evidence that

Napoleon intends to espouse the Italian

cause.

Count DE THOUVENEL was to leave

Constantinople forthwith to assume the

post vacated by Count Walewski.

It was rumored that Lord Cowley's

visit to London had reference to the

settlement of the Italian question with-

out the intervention of the Peace Con-

gress.

Marshal McMahon succeeds Marshal

Vaillant as Commander of the French

army in Italy.

The Paris Bourse continues to be de-

pressed.

Sardinia protests against the Roman

Government enlisting Germans, and

threatens to send troops into the Lega-

nes.

Prussia is increasing her army.

Additional By the Circassian.

The Catholics of Ireland are pre-
paring a memorial to Lord Palmerston,
urging him to preserve the integrity of
the Pope's dominions, which they con-
ceive to be in peril.

The London Times regards the dis-
missal of Walewski as equivalent to a
declaration that the Emperor Napoleon

is disposed to commit himself in favor

of a Liberal policy with respect to Cen-

tral Italy, and against the Pope's rule

there; but warns the Emperor that, al-

though he may count upon the sympa-

thy of England, he must not expect her

to join him in an offensive alliance against

the other powers.

The Giro di Roma contains sev-

eral very bitter articles against the sym-

paticles—"Napoleonic Ideas."

The French papers dare not reproduce them.

The remainder were scattering.

*Arrest to be made for the Senate Har-
per's Ferry Committee.—Cleveland, O.,
January 20.—Messrs. Giddings, Plumb
and John Brown, Jr., have not yet
been arrested on the warrants got out
on behalf of the Senate Harper's Fer-
ry Committee. The papers were sent
here to the ex-Marshal, who holds
them, and has sent back for instruc-
tions. They have not been served yet.*

*From the Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette.
Latest from Washington.*

**GREAT SPEECH IN THE
SENATE.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator
Toombs made a speech to-day, in which

he charged the Black Republicans with
having sought to overturn the Constitu-

tion, and declared that the election of a

Black Republican President would be
just cause for the secession of the

South from the Union. And further,
that in the event of such election, the

South should not wait for an overt act,

but meet the enemy at the very thresh-
old, and drive them back, or else tear

down the pillars of the temple of liber-
ty, and overturn all in one universal

ruin.

Important from Texas.

PROBLE WAR WITH MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Reliable
information just received at Galveston
from the Rio Grande, indicates that
there is serious danger of a war between

Mexico and the United States.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the

TUTORIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steam-
ship Teutonia has arrived from Liver-
pool with dates to the 7th.

At London, on the evening of the 7th
funds were firmer.

The popular disquietude had been

renewed at Vienna.

It is said that Cardinal Wiseman has
promised to aid the Pope with an Irish
brigade.

Marshal McMahon succeeds Marshal

Vaillant as Commander of the French

army in Italy.

The Paris Bourse continues to be de-

pressed.

Sardinia protests against the Roman

Government enlisting Germans, and

threatens to send troops into the Lega-

nes.

Prussia is increasing her army.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—SENATE.—Mr.
Wilson of Massachusetts, concluded
his speech.

There was a debate between Senator
Davis of Mississippi, and Senator Dou-
glas of Illinois. The former intimated
that the resolution of the latter would
enable the Federal Executive to encroach
on States' rights in case they change
the present policy. Senator
Douglas met the imputation with great
energy.

Houses.—A. J. Hamilton, of Texas,

withdrew a candidate for Speaker.

There were three ballots for a choice,
resulted as follows:

John Sherman of Ohio, 100
Thos. S. Bocock of Virginia, 51
W. H. Smith of North Carolina, 33
John A. Gilmer of North Carolina, 4

The remainder were scattering.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

The Speeches.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 4:30 P.M.—
The Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith, of North
Carolina, American, is elected
Speaker.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 6 P.M.—
Mr. Smith had a majority on the last
ballot, when three members voting for
him changed their ballots in favor of
Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, and have re-
versed the result doubtful.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 10:18 P.M.—
M. SMITH is not elected. He lacks
three votes, and has that number in re-
serve, viz.: Messrs. HOLMAN, of Indi-
ana, ALLEN, of Ohio, and JOHN G. DA-
VIS, of Indiana. He may lose two oth-
ers, however.

The House has adjourned until Mon-
day.

Fourth Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 10:18 P.M.—
Mr. SMITH is not elected. He lacks
three votes, and has that number in re-
serve, viz.: Messrs. HOLMAN, of Indi-
ana, ALLEN, of Ohio, and JOHN G. DA-
VIS, of Indiana. He may lose two oth-
ers, however.

He thought the South should not
wait for an overt act, but meet the ene-
my at the threshold, and drive him
back, or tear down the pillars of the
Temple of Liberty, overwhelming all in
one universal ruin.

In the House, Mr. Corwin, of Ohio,

concluded his speech. Other matters
transacted were unimportant.

**Apprehended Troubles
with Mexico.**

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—The Galveston (Texas) News expresses the

information re-

that the

war

will be in-
vaded by
Mexico.

Mr. CORWIN has called a meeting
of his friends and will withdraw from
the contest for the speakership.

Mr. SMITH is an Old Line Whig, and
never belonged to a Know-Nothing
Lodge. He advocated the Slavery code
for the Territories. He is from Hart-
ford County, North Carolina, and was
a lawyer by profession, and was for many
years Solicitor in that Judicial Circuit.
This is his first term in the House. He
was elected to Congress by the Whigs
and the Americans.

**VAN AMBURGH'S
Zoological & Equestrian Co.
WILL EXHIBIT AT JACKSONVILLE,
On Friday, Feb. 10th.**

DR. THAYER'S
QUADRUPEDAL WONDERS.

Drop of Entert. Jan. 20th, 1860, near Mor-
ristown, Ala., John S. of R. & N. E. Clemons,
age three years and nine months.

A. Friend

**OBENDOFF & LAUER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBERS OF
GIBSONS, SILKS, MILLINERY,
GOODS, GLOVES, EMBRO-
DRIES, &c. &c.**

No. 277, W. Baltimore Street, between
Hanover & Sharp.

BAILEY'S

SALES OF
FISHES.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Sales of
fishes to day six thousand bales.
Market generally unchanged.

SALES OF
COTTON.

Two dollars within the year, or three at the end of the year,
will give notice of a wish to discontinue an engagement for it, which will be published in the paper.

Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1860.

No. 6.

Law Cards.

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

I attend promptly to the collection of all other business entrusted to him, in the Counties of Benton, Calhoun, Etowah, St. Clair, Cherokee, Randolph, and Marion; also to the practice given to Pension and Boundary Cases. Office in the north East corner of Court House. Jan. 26, 1858. I.

WILLIAM M. HAMES,

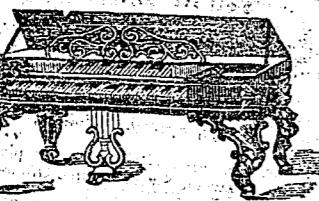
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in Benton and adjoining counties.

Dec. 10, 1858.—I.



MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCIS,
will continue to give Music Lessons, at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session. JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Dec. 29, 1859.

EXCHANGE.

THE Talladega Insurance Co. is equipped with Money to Cash in, and will pay New Orleans acceptances, either at full value, or the usual time, at most favorable rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, Mobile, or New Orleans, could at Montgomery rates. MONEY remitted to the Secretary promptly remitted.

JAMES G. L. HUIK, Secy.

S. F. HOBBS,

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

WILL inform the citizens of Selma, vicinity, that he has purchased the Stock in trade, and taken the old stand of the late Mr. POOR, and made large additions of:

GOLD & SILVER Goods of every description
SILVER PLATE—SAUCE STANDS,
PITCHERS, CUPS, SAUCERS,
HORN, BISCUIT, &
GOLETS,
NAPKIN RINGS,
CAKE PIE, FRUIT,
LADLES,
SPOON, &
FORKS.

Silver sets and Silver Spoons,

Beautifully put up in cases for Wedding, and other presents.

English French and Swiss Watches,

In Gold & Silver Cases in large variety.

AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES.

In Gold and Silver Hunting Cases—Warranted

perfect time-keepers.

JEWELRY.

From rich Diamond to cheap Plain Gold, including Cameo, Lava and Mosaic in full sets, and single pieces, with almost every description of Ornament now in use.

Silver Plated Goods of every variety.

Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Breakfast and Dinner Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns—double Walled Ice Pitchers, Cups, Goblets, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Spoons, &c.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

In Gold, Silver, Steel & Shell Frames,

FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Rich and Beautiful Vases & Statuettes

American Clocks of almost every Style and Quality Manufactured.

TOGETHER WITH A FINE LOT OF

FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

CABINETS, DESKS, and surrounding com-

pagnies, fitted to every taste.

Having bought the stock in store at great dis-

count from original cost, and also having super-

rior advantages in procuring new goods, I am

enabled to sell at extremely low prices.

I Water Clocks, Jewels and Musical Instru-

ments, repaired by workmen of experience and skill.

Engraving of all kinds done at short notice.

Goods sold at my Store, engraved free of charge.

S. F. HOBBS, Goldsby's Block, Broadway, Selma, Ala.

Dec. 8, 1858.—I.

H. J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of DeKalb, St.

Cherokee, Calhoun, Randolph, and Etowah, also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office in the North East corner of the Court House.

Thankful for the kind patronage he has here-

fore received, he is determined to deserve the confidence of the public, and to con-

tinue to receive a liberal share of its favor.

May 25, 1857.—I.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties and in the Su-

preme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1859.

J. M. WEST,

Bookseller and Stationer,

SELMA, A. A.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOKS & PAPER,

Kept constantly on hand & sold very low.

Orders by mail solicited, and promptly met.

Selma, Feb. 17, 1859.—I.

JAMES ISBELL,

Banking & Exchange Office,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Checks on NEW YORK, CHARLES-

TON, MOBILE & NEW ORLEANS,

AT LOWEST RATES.

Sight Checks, Bills of Ex-

change & C. bought on Mount-

Nebo, N. & P. S. & Co., Cincin-

nati, also Boston, & sold remitted to

EST. MONEY received on DEPOSITE,

and its safety & prompt return, GUAR-

ANTEED, free of any charge.

Mr. R. A. McMillan is my au-

thorized Agent in my absence. J. I.

CARRIAGE Repository

AND HARNESS DEPOT

The public generally, and purchasers

in particular, are invited to examine

my stock.

CARRIAGES,

BAROUGHS,

TOP BUGGIES,

&c., &c., &c.

Grocery,

AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, &c., Bagg-

e, &c.,

GENERAL STOREHOUSE BUILDING,

WATER STREET SELMA, A. A.

December 8, 1859.—I.

EASON, SAVERY & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

AND MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 DEPOT ST.—TALLADEGA, ALA.

DEPT. ST.—TALLADEGA, ALA.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

UMBRELLAS.

RIBBLES,

STRAW GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Flowers, Pincushions, &c. &c.

FOR SPRING, 1860.

GEO. W. & JESIAH READ,

50, Warren & 120 Chambers St.

NEW YORK.

TERS MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

ceiving from their agent

and their own factory,

out of the above goods

particular attention

full description

stamped, sent by

1860.—I.



MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCIS,
will continue to give Music Lessons, at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session. JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Dec. 29, 1859.

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English French and Swiss Watches,

In Gold & Silver Cases in large variety.

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In Gold and Silver Hunting Cases—Warranted

perfect time-keepers.

JEWELRY.

From the celebrated Factories of

NUNNS & CLARKE,

A. H. GALE & CO.,

STODART & MORRIS,

Purchasers will find this stock to be

one of the most complete & extensive

in the State, and at prices making it to

their advantage to call.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

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Aug. 25, 1859.

Jacksonville Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
February 9, 1860.

he entrance of Mr. Athelstane. Mary left the parlor as soon as her father stepped in. Sam Edward remained, but was not by Mary when she said, "don't go yet—stay if but a litle while." He saw she had been weeping, and offering her a chair, took one near her.

"I had hoped," he said, "that our meeting would have been marked, at least, by the warmth of friendship. But Mary, your coldness declares you have never forgiven that which two years have been wasted in expiating."

"Everard, I am the one to seek pardon—I am the one to offer a sacrifice to wrongs done you, and humbly entreat commiseration."

"No, Mary, though art pure—in the heart reigns the kingdom of heaven."

She could say no more, her heart was too full to speak. Everard took her hand in his, saying, "Will you trust your happiness in the keeping of one who has been so evil tried—one whose life for three years has struggled to bear the blight of that love, which sought repose in your bosom, but being rejected there, found no resting place but has been bleeding and writhing without a sympathizing heart to nurse and pour balm into its wounds. I will surely promise to watch over it with undying care." I will protect it, and cherish it as my most sacred trust."

She did not speak, but looked up to him, as the worshipper looks to the image of the saint he adores. He read on her rosy-tinted brow, and in the gentle pressure of the hand she allowed him to retain, that he had not poured out his soul to a lover's wounding, but the intensity of his emotion, he wed his forehead on the hand he held in both his own.

"Oh, Everard," said Mary, her countenance shining through the still gathering tears, like sun-beams, in April showers, I am unworthy such a place in such a spotless heart, but if while my imperfections you can give me a home there, I shall feel myself a fair-well queen of all I covet on earth."

Everard dared to kiss her a kiss on the delicate hand he still imprisoned, saying, "would that I could roll the stone away from the gate of speech that you might learn the height, the length, the depth of my unuttered love."

"Young maiden, pledged before, or wedded wife! Do you remember when first your spirit mingled in every impassioned word that fell from the lips of one you truly loved? Perhaps you sat in the soft shades of melted curtains as Mary did, & pressed the snowy folds against your crimson cheeks, or mantled them over your quickened heart. Or perchance you were alone with nature, that sacred bride of beauty, worthy the passing of a god? and the drunk in her sacred influence with the love fountain that flows in rushing streams through the virgin channels of your heart. Oh, beautiful as the first rose of spring, the first star of evening, the first golden hue of the dawn, is the first spoken words of affection from the being one loves!"

We now have the pledged and happy couple. Their hearts have been sorely scourged by the adversities that often attend love. Truly they were passed through the fiery furnace, their dross consumed and the gold refined. They are preparing for an imminent wedding. Alice and Frank are in constancy. Alice is still help in fixing for the party, all is hubbub and flurry, getting ready for the grand occasion. May heaven's choicest gifts bestow blessings upon them through life, and crown them in heaven, is the fervent ejaculation of the writer.

The next U. S. Census.—The Secretary of the Interior gives the following information of the preparations for taking the next census. At the last session of Congress, the bill to make the necessary arrangements for taking the eighth census, this important work was referred. It must be accomplished during the next year. The bill, introduced January next, steps instruction prepared, the blanks printed, so as to be in the hands of the marshals in time to enable them to accomplish their object, at least a million of dollars at the approaching session of Congress.

Large Lump of silver.—A mammoth lump of silver from the Washon mines, in Carson Valley, has been forwarded by Morrison, Walsh & Co., of San Francisco, to the Washington National Monument. It is two feet six inches long, ten inches wide and eight inches thick, weighs one hundred and sixty-three pounds, and is valued at \$900.

Final of the Chicago Sixties Case.

The Press and Tribune relates the following: The trial, which began yesterday, to determine the "righting touch" to the Sixties case, was reported last week.

Kingsbury Run Away with Mrs. Williams.—Our readers have been made acquainted with an affair occurring not long since on the West Florida line, where a lame and infirm negro, named Kingbury, ran away with a Georgia boy, shotgut Kooz. The latter received a severe wound, and while the bravo defied madly the dog, who have been killed, Williams made his escape, and it was reported to be committed, saying it was a "Sickles case." He evidently believed, and openly exposed his wish, that Kingbury would die. The latter, however, did not die, but recovered, and Williams, and while the boy had escaped, was range in jail and waiting for death to end his woes. Kingbury was exploring business and introducing the trial, and held his ground, but when he was informed of the fact that on Thursday the guilty couple packed up their traps with every thing of Williams that they could lay their hands on, sent the boy in the rear, and the negro, who was a native of New Zealand, and made his way, how in edification perfectly frantic to his place in his affair, they were off at this moment.

The Charleston Mercury and Courier.—These two papers, published in Charleston, are very vindictive and most reliable journals published in the country. They are conducted upon high-toned grounds, and always advocate measures of a stern and practical character.

The exponents of principles they set before the people measures of force, and truth. Ignoring the potty sophomoricisms of the day, they hold out in bold relief the follies and errors of men.

They always contain an abundance of articles of interesting reading matter, and when they will be bring other news, the "Mercury" and "Courier" never

will be.

Excellent country through which it runs up six hundred and fifty dollars, above what it would have been cheerfully sold at a few weeks before, or what it would have brought the day of sale; being really worth to the advertiser, six hundred and fifty dollars.

Let business men, and those who have land and other valuable things to sell, make a note of this.

DALTON AND JACKSONVILLE RAIL ROAD.

The North Georgia Times of the 2nd inst. in an article on the prosperity and future prospects of Dalton, speaks in the following terms of the Dalton and Jacksonville Railroad:

Another "string" which Dalton will be able to "pull" with good effect in any distant day, is our Jacksonville Railroad. The new year brings us vigorous with a new President, Hon. Judge Crook, has succeeded the office and is now upon the line, with other members of the Board and Engineer, and we expect to hear soon that large portions of the work are under active operations along the line.

The contractors are in fine spirits, having received the first estimate from the Company, and are preparing themselves for pushing the work with the utmost vigor. This road completed and Dalton will have a position, commercially, that but few other cities can boast of—intermediate upon the most extensive line of railway on the continent, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near 2000 miles, and making the connection with the W. & A. Railroad, a link of the great chain of Road from the Southern seaboard to the Mississippi valley.

Judge Crook, since he has taken charge of the road and looked into its affairs, is much encouraged, and promises to have the track laid upon ten miles, and an engine running that distance towards Alabama, by the first of August next. There is no difficulty in doing that, for the amount of grading to be done is very light for that distance.

There are other matters connected with Dalton of which we intended to speak, but this article being already long enough, we defer doing so for the present.

LETTER OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON TO THE NEW YORK UNION MEETING.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 17, 1859.

Sir—I have this day received your invitation of yesterday, in behalf of the Committee of which you are a member, to attend the meeting at the Academy of Music, in New York city, on Monday, to denounce the violation of law at Harper's Ferry, and to declare an unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts. &c. I approve of the object expressed & would most gladly attend, but the late day at which your invitation was sent does not permit me. The last train of cars which would enable me to reach New York in season will soon pass here, and I can not consistently arrange my business to leave upon so short a notice.

But, while I shall, much to my regret, be deprived of the pleasure of meeting with many of my associates, the truth should be told, even though we would gladly be spared the trouble.

Last, though not least, comes the return of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, ushered in with stealth, fraud, robbery, murder, treason, and attempted insurrection. This miserable man and his associates have paid the highest human penalty for crime, and were it not for those who were as guilty as himself, but less many and courageous, his ashes might rest in peace. But his history remains; and when it is attempted to invest it with sanctity and heroic virtues, the truth should be told, even though we would gladly attend the meeting at the Academy of Music, in New York city, on Monday, to denounce the violation of law at Harper's Ferry, and to declare an unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts. &c. I approve of the object expressed & would most gladly attend, but the late day at which your invitation was sent does not permit me. The last train of cars which would enable me to reach New York in season will soon pass here, and I can not consistently arrange my business to leave upon so short a notice.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Charleston Courier.
ITEMS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The
governor of the Mississippi Central
will be laid to morrow.

The Mississippi River is rising rap-
idly. A bill has been introduced into the
legislature, providing for the
imprisonment of North Carolina drummers,
singers and preachers.

Gov. Houston, of Texas, in his mes-
sage, disavows completely from the
South Carolina resolutions.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the

NOVA SCOTIA.

FORTLAND, ME., January 28.—The
steam ship Nova Scotia has arrived,
with Liverpool dates to January 11.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The
sales of cotton for the past three busi-
ness days were 21,000 bales, of which
speculators and exporters took 3000
bales. The market closed quiet and
steady. Holders offered their stocks
freely, but showed no disposition to
press sales.

GENERAL NEWS.—Continental let-
ters report the Peace Congress is be-
coming more and more doubtful.

It was intimated that the French troops
are to be withdrawn from Rome.

There was nothing of importance in
relation to Continental affairs.

France supports the protest of Pied-
mont, against the enlistment of for-
eigners in the Papal army of the Lega-
tions.

Letters from Genoa speak of the
probable resumption of hostilities in
Italy.

The King of Naples is increasing his
army.

The Pope has addressed all the Cath-
olic Powers except Sardinia.

Charges are ripe against Austria, of a
disputed intervention in the affairs of
Italy. La Nord signifies the con-
duct of the Austrian government as
dishonorable, and calculated seriously to
endanger the continuance of peace.

Active preparations are making for
the completion of the Suez canal.

The pamphlet against the temporal
power of the Pope has been published
in the Legations and in Tuscany.

Some revolutionary manifestations
have appeared in the Papal Province.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—The
steamship America has arrived, bringing Liv-
erpool dates to the 15th ult. Sales
during the week amounted to 75,000
bales, at a decline of 3 to 16c. Holders
were pressing the market. Specula-
tors took 5,000 bales. The sales on
Friday and Saturday amounted to 8,000
each.

MEXICO.—A battle was fought, De-
cember 25, in the province of Colima
between Gen. Miramont, of the Church
party, and the Liberalists, in which the
latter were defeated with a loss of 700
killed. Miramont lost 500 killed, and
took 2,000 prisoners and five field pieces.

Miramont then seized on Manzanillo, a
port in that province, on the Pacific,
capturing two vessels.

"Non-Intercourse."—The Savannah
Express asserts that during this winter
a locomotive builder of Philadelphia,
has been to the South, soliciting or-
ders, and has obtained them to the ex-
tent of fifty-six locomotives, for Southern
roads. The average cost of a loco-
motive is about \$9,000; so here is one
house, engaging a business of more than
\$500,000 in one season, while we could
have the same work done within our
own limits, and equally well. Comment
is unnecessary.

The "Southern Mercury" says that
Mr. P. O. Thomas has received his
commission as Postmaster. There's
a post-office given to P. O. T.

A Newbern paper says that Mrs.
Alice Day of the city was lately de-
livered of four sturdy boys. We know
not what a day may bring forth.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SLAVERY
QUESTION.—The London Times, in a
leader on slavery in the United States,
and the revolution in favor of the South
of the Abolitionists, says the Union of the
American people is not only of impor-
tance to themselves, but the world at
large. It has been fully proved,
not only on the American continent, but in
our own colonies, that the enforced
equality of the European and African
races tends not to the elevation of the black,
but to the degradation of the white man.
We cannot find any sympathy for
those who would half in the United
States the plan of a half caste republic,
and we trust that the federal govern-
ment and the right-thinking part of the
community will protect the South from
a repetition of such outrages as that at
Harper's Ferry.

The British Minister presented his
ultimatum demanding indemnities.
The liberals have retaken all the Pa-
cific ports captured by Miramont.

VESSEL BURNt, etc.

NEW YORK, January 30, 5 P. M.—
The ship John J. Boyd was burst yes-
terday. She had completed her lading
for Liverpool, and had on board the fol-
lowing cargo: 5000 bbls. Flour, 1600
bbls. Beef, 1700 bbls. Rosin, 500
bales Cotton, and 16,000 bushels Grains,
which were valued at \$186,000. The
vessel was valued at \$50,000.

The Nova Scotia's naws had no
perceptible effect on the Cotton market
this morning. There was a large busi-
ness done. Her mails were dispatched
to the South this morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Memphis, Tenn., January 27.—A
fire occurred this morning, destroying a
part of a block of six stores and a ste-
reel. In the latter forty-one horses
were burnt. The loss is estimated at
seventy thousand dollars.

THE MEMPHIS FIRE.

AUGUSTA, January 30.—The Mem-
phis fire, Saturday morning, was Post-
office Block—all destroyed. Several
firemen were seriously hurt from the
falling of the walls.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the
House there was a very large atten-
dance, and the Hall was jammed.

There were three ballots for Speaker,
but to the world at large. To English
men the spread of our language of
laws and manners, can never cease to be
an object of interest, and we desire
success to the families who, in their
quest of raising an inferior race,
would import all that has been accom-
plished in the New World during two
centuries of industry and genius.

FOUNDED.

Our readers will remember a dispute
from Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, stat-
ing that the overcoat of Col. Withers,
of Covington, containing some \$30,000
in drafts, had been stolen from the Cap-
itol House in that city. Col. W. sub-
sequently recognized his coat on the back
of one of the delegates to the State Con-
vention, then in session in Frankfort,
and the coat was returned to him.

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Mr. N. H. Smith of N. C. 117

Mr. Pennington received the whole
of Mr. Sherman's former support, with
the addition of J. H. Reynolds, of New
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The Democrats resisted another bal-
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all except three members were
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present.

Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey 115
Mr. N. H. Smith of N. C. 117

Mr. Pennington received the whole
of Mr. Sherman's former support, with
the addition of J. H. Reynolds, of New
York, and G. B. Adrain of New

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 24, NO. 7.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY FEB 16, 1860.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One dollar per square foot, for the first insertion; a half cent per word for each additional insertion; and \$5 for each additional square.

Annunciation of Candidates \$5. Circulars \$2. Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

WHOLE NO. 1209

LAW COUNS.

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph, Special attention given to Pension and Boundary Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of Court House. — Jan. 28, 1858 —

WILLIAM M. HAMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in Benton and adjoining counties. — Dec. 10, 1859 —

B. T. POPE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHVILLE, ALA.

JOHN H. HEFFNER. WM. H. FORNEY,
HEFFNER & FORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega Counties. — Jan. 1, 1858.

B. A. BROOKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE,

Alabama.

J. B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Talladega, Ala.

WILL practice in the Counties of Talladega, Calhoun, and Etowah, in April and Octob.

St. Clair, 1st in March and Sept.

Shelby, 2d in March and Sept.

Chester, 2d after Feb. and August.

Office on North side of the square, in new brick building up stairs. — July 1, 1858 —

WHATLEY & ELLIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of DeKalb, St. Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun, Randolph, and Talladega, also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office in the North East corner of the Court House.

Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto received, he is determined to deserve the confidence of the public, and trusts he may continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

March 23, 1857 —

WILLIAM E. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL continue to practice in the Courts of Calhoun, and Cherokee, DeKalb, and Talladega, also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office in the North East corner of the Court House.

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March 23, 1857 —

G. G. EARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun, and Cherokee, DeKalb, and Randolph Counties, also in the North East corner of the Court House, opposite the office of the Judge of Probate. — July 8, 1856.

M. J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL continue to practice in the Courts of Calhoun, and Cherokee, DeKalb, and Talladega, also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office in the North East corner of the Court House.

Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto received, he is determined to deserve the confidence of the public, and trusts he may continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

March 23, 1857 —

J. M. WEST,

Bookseller and Stationer,

SELMIA, ALA.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOKS, PAPER,

Kept constantly on hand & sold very low prices.

Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled.

Selma, Feb. 17, '59 —

J. M. WEST,

Bookseller and Stationer,

SELMIA, ALA.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOKS, PAPER,

Kept constantly on hand & sold very low prices.

Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled.

Selma, Feb. 17, '59 —

JAMES ISBELL,

Banking & Exchange Office,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Established in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Mobile, and New Orleans,

THE LOWEST RATES.

Short Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c. bought on Mobile,

New Orleans, Mobile, and Cutlers.

Also, Notes, Bills, & Checks, &c.

EX-MONEY received on DEPOSITS,

and its safety and prompt return, GUARANTEED, free of any charge.

Mr. R. A. McMillen is my au-

thorized Agent in my absence. J. I.

CARRIAGE,

Repository

AND

HARNESS REPO-

RENTAL.

The public generally, and purchasers in particular, are invited to examine my stock of

CARRIAGES,

ROCKAWAYS,

BROUGHAMS,

TOP BUGGIES,

&c. &c.

Also a large lot of

HARNESS,

BOTH NORTHERN

AND

Home Manufacture,

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

New Work Made to Order.

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BUGGY UMBRELLAS,

RIBBLES,

WINDSCREENS,

ETC.

STRAW GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Flowers, Bunches, &c. &c.

FOR SPRING, 1860.

GEO. W. & JEHIEL READ,

50 Warren & 120 Chambers St., NEW YORK.

Going for thirty days, for my son, for

EDWARD,

up stairs over J. M.

SELMIA, ALA.

EDWARD,

Sketch

broken heart.

"Ah, this is the most serious part of the story, ma'am; this looks like real illness! Pray, proceed, ma'am. I suppose your friend after this complained of much pain about the chest; is it so? Was there any spitting of blood?"

"Yes, a little—no—I mean—let me see!" Here she took out of her pocket a letter, and, unfolding it, cast her eyes over it for a moment or two, as if to refresh her memory by looking at her friend's statement.

"May I be allowed, ma'am, to look at the letter in which your friend describes her case?" I inquired, holding out my hand.

"There are some private matters contained in it, sir," she replied, quickly "the fact is, there was some blood-spitting at the time, which I believe has not yet quite ceased."

"And does she complain of pain in the chest?"

"Yes; particularly in the right side."

"Is she often feverish at night and in the morning?"

"Yes, very—that is, her hands feel very hot, and she is restless and irritable."

"Is there any perspiration?"

"Occasionally a good deal—during the night."

"Any cough?"

"Yes, at times very troublesome, she says."

"Pray, how long has she had it? I mean, had she it before the accident you spoke of?"

"I first noticed it—let me see—ah, about a year after she was married."

"After she was married?" I inquired, darting a keen glance at her. She colored violently, and stammered confoundedly,

"No, no, sir; I mean about a year after the time when she expected to be married."

There was something not a little curious and puzzling in all this. "Can you tell me, ma'am, what sort of a cough it is?" I inquired, shifting my chair so that I might obtain a more distinct view of her features. She percieved what I was about, I think; for she seemed to change colour a little, and to be on the verge of shedding tears. I repeated my question. She said that the cough was at first very slight; so slight that her friend had thought nothing of it; but at length it became a dry and painful one. She began to turn very pale. A suspicion of the real state of the case flashed across my mind.

"Now tell me, ma'am candidly—confess! Are you not speaking of yourself? You are really ill, I think."

She trembled, but assured me emphatically that I was mistaken. She appeared about to put some question to me, when her voice failed her, and her eyes, wandering to the window, filled with tears.

"Forgive me, sir! I am so anxious about my friend," she sobbed; "she is a dear, kind, good—" Her agitation increased.

"Calm, pray calm yourself, ma'am; do not distress yourself unnecessarily! You must not let your friendly sympathies overcome you in this way, or you will be unable to serve your friend as you wish—she has desired it!"

I handed to her a bottle of smelling salts, and after pausing for a few moments, her agitation subsided.

"Well," she began again, tremulously, "what do you think of her case, sir? You may tell me candidly, sir!"

She was evidently making violent struggles to conceal her exertions—for I assure you, I will never make an improper use of what you may say, indeed I will not! What do you really think of her case?"

"Why, if all that you said be correct, I own I fear it is a bad case; certainly had one," I replied, looking at her curiously. "You have mentioned symptoms that are very unfavorable."

"Do you—think—her case hopeless, sir?" she inquired, in a feeble tone, and looked at me with sorrowful intensity.

"Why, that is a very difficult question to answer—in her absence. One ought to see her, to hear her tell her own story, to ask a thousand little questions. I suppose, by-the-way, that she is under the care of a regular professional man?"

"Yes, I believe so; so I am not sure; she has been, I believe."

Her countenance was that of a person who was speaking of herself. I paused, scarce knowing what to say. "Are her circumstances easy? Could she go to a warmer climate in the spring or early part of the summer? I really think that change of scene would do her greater good than anything I could prescribe for her."

She sighed. "It might be so; but—I know it could not be done. Circumstances, I believe!"

"Is she living with her family?—Could not they—"

"Oh, no; there's no hope there, sir!" she replied, with sudden impetuosity. "No, no; they would see both of us perish before they would lift a finger to save us;" she added, with increasing vehemence of tone and manner. "So now it's all out; my poor, poor husband!"

The mystery was now disclosed; it was his husband, that she had been all the while inquiring about. "I saw it all!" Poor soul, to gain my charity, my real opinion, she had devised an artifice to the execution of which she was unequal; over-estimating her own strength, or rather, not calculating upon the severe test she would have to encounter.

British Harkness.

"but pity me! Have mercy on a being quite forsaken and broken-hearted; I meant to pay you, sir, all the while. I only wished to get your true opinion about my unhappy husband! Oh how very, very wretched I am! What is to become of us? So, my poor husband, is there no hope? Oh that I had been content with ignorance of your fate!" She sobbed bitterly, and my worthy little wife exhibited so much firmness and presence of mind, as she stood beside her suffering sister, that I found it necessary gently to remove her from the room. What a melancholy picture of grief was before me in Mrs. Elliott, if that were her name. Her expressive features were flushed and bedewed with weeping; her eyes swollen, and her dark hair, partly dishevelled, gave a wildness to her countenance which added to the effect of her inherent exclaimations. "I do, I do thank you, sir, for your candour. I feel that you have told me the truth! But what is to become of us? My most dreadful fears are confirmed! But I ought to have been home before this, and am only keeping you—"

"Not at all, ma'am; pray don't!" "But my husband, sir, is ill, and there is no one to keep the child but him. I ought to have been back long ago!" She rose suddenly from the chair, hastily readjusted her hair, and replaced her bonnet, preparing to go. She seemed to miss something, and looked about the floor, obviously embarrassed at not discovering the object of her search.

"It is in your reticule, ma'am," I whispered; "and, unless you would front and wound me, there let it remain. I know what you have been looking for—lashed! do not think of it again. My carriage is at the door; shall I take you as far as—street? I am driving just."

"No, sir, I thank you; but—not for the world! My husband has no idea that I have been here; he thinks I have been only to the druggist. I would not have him know of this visit on any account. It would instantly suspect all!" She grew again excited.

"Oh, what a wrench I am! How long must I play the hypocrite! I must look happy, and say that I have hope when I am despairing, and dieing daily before my eyes? Oh how terribly will home be after this! But how long have I suspected all this?"

I succeeded, at length, in allaying her agitation, imploring her to strive to regain her self-possession before reappearing in my presence. She promised to contrive some excuse for summoning me to see her husband, as if in the first instance, as though it were the first time I had seen or heard of either of them, and assured me that she would call upon me again in a few days' time. "But, sir," she whispered, hesitatingly, as I accompanied her through the hall to the street door, "I am really afraid we cannot afford to trouble you often."

"Madam, you will greatly grieve and offend me if you ever allude to this again before I mention it to you. Indeed you will, ma'am," I added, peremptorily but kindly; and retarding my injunctions that she should let me soon see her or hear from her again, I closed the door upon her, satisfied that she long would be laid before me another dark page in the volume of human life.

(Continued next week.)

Honesty.

A farmer once called upon the late East Fifehillman, to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had during the winter frequently not hunted. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have done considerable injury; and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you." The farmer replied that, in participating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, £50 would not more than replace him. The Earl immediately gave the State the benefit of the interest; but not to argue this question we thought it was settled by reference to a committee, who after fair and full investigation reported in favor of the State's paying interest, and the Legislature concurred in the report. Mr. Parsons was opposed to the State's paying interest on principle we do not blame him for opposing it; but when that question was settled, we see no propriety in his referring to vote for the appropriation of the money on that ground.

We still hope however, to hear of its passing in a day or two—and then we want to fire a few big guns—and will send out the news in an Extra to our readers.

In the above was in type, we learn by John G. C. Whiting Esq. to Col. J. H. Forney of this date at Atlanta, 12th inst; that the bill passed the House of Representatives on Friday, Feb. 12, 1860, for £12,000 to the Bank of R. R. road, and \$10,000 to the Ophelia and Oxford.

—We invite attention to the notice of R. E. Neel, who is prepared to cut garments of various descriptions in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Our thanks are due to Mr. SHADBACH MORRIS, Post Master at Mount Niles, St. Clair Co., and to the gentlemen whose names he forwards, for their patronage.

For the compliment conveyed in the words, "your paper is becoming very popular abroad," we feel grateful, and shall continue to exert our best efforts to merit their good wishes, confidence and patronage.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—Few public institutions exist for a long series of years enjoyed a more widely spread and uninterrupted reputation for usefulness, and honorable conduct than that the name of which heads this paragraph.

Mr. SPEAKER—His Excellency, the Governor, has approved the following bills, which originated in the House:

To authorize the State Treasurer to purchase a fire proof safe.

To amend the charter of the Marion and Cabala Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Alabama Presbyterian Church.

To revise and amend the act incorporating the Broad street Hotel Company.

Mr. WHITEFIELD, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably (with amendments) on the bill to invest a portion of the 2 per cent fund with the Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

Penmanship.—Attention is invited to the card of Mr. D. F. Walker, teacher of Penmanship and card writing who proposes to teach classes in this place.

Mr. SHEPPARD moved an amendment to provide the said Railroad Company should fail to raise the \$150,000, then the loan, under the same provisions, shall be extended to the Western Railroad Company of Alabama.

The attention of the citizens of Saenger Hill and vicinity, is respectfully invited to the medical services of Dr. J. P. Hammon, in another column.

We are much gratified in being able to announce the name of Gen. J. B. Martin, of Talladega, as a candidate for Judge, in this day's paper. We cannot

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
February 16, 1860.

We are authorized to announce GEN. JAMES B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court in this, the 10th Judicial Circuit.—Election 1st Monday in May next.

New Post Office.

The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of a Post Office to be called GRANTLEY, in the County of Calhoun, on the route from Jackson ville, Ala., to Villa Rica, Ga., between Rabbit Town and Oak Level, and upon John Parker Post Master.

The necessary papers have been sent to Oak Level Post Office.

The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of a Post Office to be called BLUE MOUNTAIN, in the County of Calhoun, on the route from Jacksonville to Oxford, and appointed James W. Dandy Postmaster.

The necessary papers have been sent to Jacksonville Post Office.

Retirement Appropriation.

We hope to be able in this week's paper to inform our readers of the passage of the bill appropriating the 2 per cent fund to various rail roads, but up to the 10th it had not passed, and there were even fears of its final failure.—While some Buncobees, still try to frighten the people with the idea of taxation in case this just and equitable trust is executed by the State, they forget to remind them that near half the amount has been frittered away in useless appropriations, and an amount, perhaps almost equal to the other half has been expended in legislating on it at the rate of seven or eight hundred dollars per day; and that it is destined to continue an expensive loss of contention until finally disposed of. It ought to have been appropriated to the legitimate objects of the donation long ago, and if it had been, we have little doubt that the sum to which it amounts would have returned to the State treasury ere this in the shape of a bonus.

Lightning Rods.

We invite the attention of all who may wish their buildings protected from lightning to the advertisement of J. A. Bacon & Co.

Another Representative Canceled.

Washington, Feb. 11.—It was reported here to day that H. A. Edmonson, of Virginia severely chastised John Hickman of Pennsylvania, with a cane in Kentucky, yesterday, for his expressions against Virginia, during his speech at Pennington's sermon.

We expressed some fears last week, that the Talladega delegation would go against the bill, and we are sorry that our fears have been realized, with respect to at least one of them. Mr. Parsons, from whom we had hoped and expected better things. We notice in the proceedings of the House, that Mr. Parsons made a long speech against the bill occupying a part of two days, the 7th and 8th inst. He said he was opposed to the State's paying interest on the fund and should therefore vote against the bill.

The store was blown to pieces wounding many severely, and some mortally, including Davidson.

Deadly Tragedy.

HAWESVILLE, KY., Feb. 7.—H. A. Davidson carried a lighted household basket of eggs into Duncan Brothers' store, for the purpose it is supposed, of killing the two inmates with his gun.

Mr. Parsons spoke ably, eloquently and forcibly, in favor of his amendments, and it appears that the bill, if passed, will be of great service to the State.

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**THREE DAYS PAPER
FROM EUROPE**

Limestone—3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Morgan—1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September; hold one week.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

Benton—4th in February and August; hold one week.

Marshall—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Madison—2nd Monday in March and September; hold three weeks.

Jackson—2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

Fayette—10th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Cherokee—5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Washington—1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March and hold one week.

Baldwin—2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March and October; hold one week.

Mobile—3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March and October; hold until the business is disposed of.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Pickens—3d Monday in March and September; hold three weeks.

Greene—3d Monday after the 3d Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

Santa—5th Monday after the 3d Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

Marengo—7th Monday after the 3d Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

Choctaw—9th Monday after 3d Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

The rumor that 30,000 French troops are expected to land at Leghorn, is now pronounced untrue.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.—An inquiry was made as to the expediency of introducing the Committee on Commerce, report a bill, prohibiting American vessels from engaging in the African or African Apprentice trade.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message read yesterday.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana introduced a bill for the acquisition of Cuba, and its incorporation into the Federal Union.

The Republicans are generally dissatisfied with Mr. Speaker Pennington's construction of the House committees.

Mr. McLANE, the American Minister to the City of Mexico, has arrived. No definite conclusion has yet been formed by the Senators generally as to the merits of this new Treaty with Mexico.

Severe Gale.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—There was a terrific gale in this city, and to the North, last night and to-day. At New York, considerable damage was done to the vessels at the docks. In Philadelphia, buildings were torn down by its force. Here it was very violent but no damage is reported.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, February 10.—Sales to day 5000 bales Cotton; middlings, 10⁰⁰ (10). The sales of the week sum up 29,500 bales, and the receipts 32,550, against 26,145 bales in corresponding period last year. The receipts at this port are ahead of last year, 112,000 bales. The stock on hand foots up 25,100 bales.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Sales to day 10,500 bales Cotton, with a market port, and middlings quoted at 10⁰⁰ (10).

New Judicial Circuits.

The following counties compose the circuits under the Act just passed dividing the State into eleven Judicial Circuits:

1. Autauga, Bibb, Perry, and Dallas.

2. Lowndes, Montgomery, and Coosa.

3. Tuscaloosa, Fayette, Walker, Jefferson, Shelby and Winston.

4. Lauderdale, Limestone, Lawrence, Franklin, Morgan, and Marion.

5. Madison, Jackson, Marshall, Neshoba, Blount and Cherokee.

6. Mobile Baldwin and Washington.

7. Georgia, Marengo, Sumter, Chicot, and Pickens.

8. Pike, Coffee, Dale, Henry, and Barbour.

9. Chambers, Tallapoosa, Russell and Macon.

10. Calhoun, St. Clair, Randolph, and Talladega.

11. Butler, Monroe, Wilcox, Clark, Conecuh and Covington.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

First District.

Autauga—1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March; and continue two weeks; and on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and set the 1st Monday in October.

Bibb—3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and hold one week.

Perry—5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September, and hold one week.

Dallas—8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September, and hold until the business is disposed of.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Coosa—1st Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

Montgomery—3d Monday in May and November, and hold until the business is disposed of.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

Shelby—2nd Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

Tuscaloosa—4th Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

Fayette—6th Monday after the 1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Walker—7th Monday after the 1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Lowndes—4th Monday in April and October; hold three weeks.

Montgomery—3d Monday in May and November, and hold until the business is disposed of.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Limestone—1st Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

Andalusia—1st Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Autauga—1st Monday after the 1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Jefferson—1st Monday after the 1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Marshall—1st Monday after the 1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Madison—2nd Monday after the 1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Macon—1st Monday in March and September.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Calhoun—4th Monday in March and September; hold two weeks.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Chambers—7th Monday after the 1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Twelfth District.

Franklin—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirteenth District.

Lawrence—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Fourteenth District.

Franklin—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Fifteenth District.

Blount—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Sixteenth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Seventeenth District.

Shelby—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Eighteenth District.

Calhoun—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Nineteenth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Twenty-first District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Twenty-second District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Twenty-third District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Twenty-fourth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Twenty-fifth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Twenty-sixth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Twenty-seventh District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Twenty-eighth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Twenty-ninth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirtieth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirty-first District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirty-second District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirty-third District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirty-fourth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirty-fifth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirty-sixth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirty-seventh District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirty-eighth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Thirty-ninth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-first District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-second District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-third District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-fourth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-fifth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-sixth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-seventh District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-eighth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-ninth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-tenth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-eleventh District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-twelfth District.

Jefferson—1st Monday in March and September; hold one week.

Forty-thirteenth District.

